



Documentation of the Simulation of the

Commission on Population and Development (CPD)*



Conference A

6 - 10 April 2025

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Commission on Population and Development (CPD)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas
2. 30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
CPD/1/1	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	Adopted without a vote
CPD/1/2	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	32 in favor, 3 against, 12 abstentions
CPD/1/3	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	29 in favor, 2 against, 16 abstentions
CPD/1/4	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	27 in favor, 8 against, 12 abstentions
CPD/1/5	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	25 in favor, 8 against, 14 abstentions
CPD/1/6	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	29 in favor, 4 against, 14 abstentions
CPD/1/7	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	21 in favor, 9 against, 17 abstentions

CPD/1/8	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	28 in favor, 5 against, 14 abstentions
CPD/1/9	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	22 in favor, 9 against, 16 abstentions

Summary Report

The Commission on Population and Development held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas
2. 30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference
on Population and Development

The session was attended by representatives of 39 Member States and one non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic 2, followed by topic 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 9 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including data collection, information sharing, migration data collection, green urban transportation, and informal settlements. During the sessions on Monday, the tone of the committee was productive and energetic. On Tuesday, the committee focused on collaboration and ensuring support by the committee at large.

On Wednesday, 9 draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted all 9 resolutions following voting procedure, 1 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including green transportation, data collection, infrastructure, marginalized communities, and disaster preparedness. The committee's work focused on a wide variety of topics, all addressing issues facing populations in urban and peri-urban areas. The committee also worked collaboratively through mergers and consistently pushed for adoption by acclamation.



Code: CPD/1/1

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its emphasis on achieving SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

Acknowledging CPD's commitment to sustainable development and mitigating the negative impact of population trends while promoting the rights of marginalized groups such as migrants and impoverished communities,

Noting with satisfaction that SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) continually aims to uplift and acknowledge marginalized groups and impoverished communities,

Emphasizing the importance of the *New Urban Agenda* and its aims to improve the quality of life in oversaturated urban regions,

Underlining the 1.1 billion people, according to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), who live in informal settlements around the world, which are densely populated urban residential areas of compact housing units of poor quality and are associated with poverty,

Recognizing that the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates one in three people do not have access to clean drinking water, particularly focusing on accessibility within Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and their most vulnerable communities,

Alarmed by the World Green Building Council's estimation that 80% of cities worldwide do not have affordable housing options,

Reaffirming its belief that all human rights should be respected in the effort of fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Further affirming that SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) should come hand-in-hand with SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation),

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to further coordinate the strategies of the New Urban Agenda, such as emphasizing social inclusion, increasing climate resilience, and encouraging multi-level governance, as an approach to:
 - a. Prioritize the revitalization of existing urban infrastructure and informal settlements while reducing urban sprawl;
 - b. Enhance cooperation among cities and strengthen peri-urban areas;
 - c. Maintain the sovereignty of governments, who may implement their own version of the policy aligned to their respective realities;

2. *Supports* initiatives for the development of smaller towns and rural settlements to alleviate population pressure on major cities, to evenly distribute density across Member States, and disincentivize mass migration to urban areas by:
 - a. Improving rural roads for more accessible and safer transportation in order to better connect rural, urban, and peri-urban regions to avoid rural isolation;
 - b. Revitalizing infrastructure and access to necessities to uplift economic activities within rural communities, such as farming;
 - c. Utilizing the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* on financing for development and voluntary funding from More Developed Countries, such as Russia's *2020 Voluntary National Review*;
3. *Strongly encourages* the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) to collaborate with Member States to conduct a series of comprehensive studies about the living conditions in informal human settlements with these studies being:
 - a. Directed towards evaluating the living conditions in slums, refugee camps, and other informal settlements located in urban and peri-urban areas;
 - b. Conducted with the aim to direct effective policy-making practices and ultimately improve living conditions in such settlements;
 - c. Aimed to quantify the needs of populations living in informal settlements, incorporating an index adequate to the reality of informal settlements, inspired by the Distressed Communities Index, to direct policy-makers to the specific needs of each settlement such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Safe housing and resilient construction practices;
 - ii. Water and sanitation;
 - iii. Transportation, infrastructure and mobility;
 - iv. The accessibility of sexual and reproductive healthcare services;
 - d. Conducted in Member States that request them, keeping in mind the individual needs of each Member State, and working in partnership with local governments;
4. *Suggests* the utilization of the water reuse program established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in marginalized communities and informal settlements by using a hydrological cycle to reinstate nutrients into the water;
5. *Requests* a comprehensive study by ECOSOC regarding sustainable and affordable housing options, in order to explore possible solutions and their effectiveness, namely:
 - a. Establishing sustainable yet affordable housing within informal settlements, urban areas, and rural areas;
 - b. Protecting reduced-cost housing within Member States' cities and economically vibrant regions;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations Human Settlement Programme to consider reviews of national legal frameworks and expanding access to land rights in pursuit of mechanisms that address social inequalities of vulnerable communities, including the transference of federal-owned lands to local governments so cities can better implement local resettlement policies;
7. *Suggests* that Member States consider implementing the International Law Development Organization's project to elevate the land rights of communities internationally, adapted to each Member State's realities, with frameworks such as:
 - a. The *Protecting Community Lands and Resources, Evidence from Liberia, Mozambique, and Uganda*, which suggests strengthening legal frameworks for customary land-rights holders;
 - b. The *Strengthening Legal Empowerment of Peat Land Villages in Indonesia to Enhance Access to Justice*, protecting farmers and rural communities from displacement on declared-de facto open areas.



Code: CPD/1/2

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1984) and Article 11.1 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) (1966), recognizing the right to adequate housing, as well as the Right to Development as recognized in Article 1 of the ICESCR,

Reminding Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 (reduced inequalities), aiming to reduce inequalities within and among Member States and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), affirming the importance of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,

Reaffirming also the Participatory Principles for Urban and Territorial Development of the International Participatory Charter for Urban and Territorial Development to Deliver the New Urban Agenda,

Recognizing the global population in urban and peri-urban areas will increase from 50% to 70% in 2050 according to the World Bank, and emphasizing that 90% of this urban growth by 2025 will occur in Developing Countries, particularly in Africa and South Asia,

Concerned about the fact that urbanization is not uniform across the globe, and is highly rooted in issues of inequality, climate change, and affordable housing,

Noting with deep concern that, according to the World Bank, a significant share of the 4.4 billion people living in urban and peri-urban areas continues to live in poverty and in poor living conditions,

Further recalling the increasing need for sustainable and efficient transportation systems between urban, peri-urban and rural areas,

Calling attention to the World Bank data showing that nearly 80% of global GDP is generated in cities and urban areas,

Recognizing that approximately 85% of greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector are related to the surface transportation system,

1. *Suggests* that Member States work in close collaboration with the UN-Habitat program Housing For All, to strengthen initiatives on affordable housing and designs through:
 - a. Low cost housing materials, such as bamboo, which has been shown to resist natural disasters when constructed properly;
 - b. Building developments from low cost recycled materials, especially through subsidized programs that reward and encourage regional and national companies to donate used materials;
 - c. Supporting developing countries in their urban and peri-urban development;

- d. Continuing the progress made on the Housing 2030 initiative already in place and available to all Member States;
2. *Advises* Member States to consider investing in public transportation in order to:
 - a. Connect communities, allow for populations to live farther from urban job centers, and alleviate the increased bottleneck commonly seen in major urban areas;
 - b. Increase economic output for cities by limiting travelling times and creating jobs in the public transportation sector;
 - c. Lessen the strain on housing settlements, especially those that are located within city limits;
 - d. Reduce climate emissions for large population centers and combat the disproportionate effect on developing Member States;
 - e. Enhance low-carbon public transportation systems, including options such as electric buses and subways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve urban air quality;
 - f. Increase adaptiveness and resilience to the impacts of climate change by revisiting the creation of elevated rail lines, permeable road surfaces and green corridors, particularly in flood and earthquake-prone areas;
3. *Proposes* ECOSOC request UN-Habitat to expand the bicycle-sharing program established at the UN Headquarters in Gigiri in 2014 to urban and peri-urban areas in developing countries drawing on the Sustainable Development Fund to foster public transportation through innovative methods and principles such as:
 - a. Recycling bikes sourced from old or discarded bikes, and refurbished for public use;
 - b. Integrating bikes in public transportation networks via strategic placement alongside existing public infrastructure;
4. *Encourages* Member States and private partners to make earmarked contributions to the Sustainable Development Fund in order to facilitate the expansion of the bicycle-sharing program;
5. *Advocates* for Member States to expand their public transportation networks not only to formal settlements, but also to informal settlements to facilitate the sustainable integration of all people into growing urban and peri-urban areas through the implementation of eco-friendly long distance land and aquatic solutions;
6. *Supports* further research of regional infrastructure partnerships, facilitated by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) to share best practices, technologies, and financing models for sustainable urban transport.



Code: CPD/1/3

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recognizing the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters due to climate change and unplanned urbanization, particularly affecting vulnerable urban and peri-urban communities,

Reaffirming the importance of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015-2030) and in its relevance to the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda,

Emphasizing the need for coordinated international efforts to strengthen local and national resilience through through data-driven policy planning and infrastructure investment,

Acknowledging that disaster preparedness and risk mitigation are essential to ensuring sustainable, inclusive, and equitable urban growth,

Noting with concern the lack of reliable data and early warning systems in many high-risk regions, hindering effective disaster response,

Commending Member States that have implemented innovative technologies and participatory governance models to enhance community-based disaster preparedness,

Observing the heightened risk of an inability to recover among citizens of lesser developed and developing nations, as noted by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR),

Taking into account the importance of local-level investment and education on preparedness for disaster risk reduction (DRR),

Recalling the effect that a lack of information has on the disaster preparation in terms of spatial awareness of territory,

Deeply conscious of the particular vulnerability of women and children in natural disasters, and of the special care and assistance which are afforded to motherhood and childhood by article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,

1. *Encourages* Member States to integrate DRR into national urban development strategies, by adopting risk-sensitive land use planning, updating zoning regulations to reflect hazard exposure, and promoting resilient infrastructure design, in alignment with the *Sendai Framework for DRR* (2015-2030) and supported by guidance from UN-Habitat's City Resilience Global Programme;
2. *Suggests* the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), in consultation with CPD and cooperation with relevant UN bodies such as UN-Habitat and UNDRR, to facilitate the exchange of best practices, continue training programs, and strengthen capacity-building in DRR;
3. *Calls for* increased investment in resilient infrastructure, including flood- and earthquake-resistant buildings, green buffer zones, and emergency service networks, particularly in high-risk zones;

4. *Invites* Member States to integrate DRR indicators related to population dynamics into their existing Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) under the 2030 Agenda, and to share these insights during CPD sessions to promote knowledge exchange and regional cooperation;
5. *Urges* UN-Habitat and UNDRR to support implementation of locally-tailored, community-led risk preparedness programs, especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through:
 - a. Public training of volunteers who, as a result of their training, would be able to quickly react in times of emergency and are also generally likely to be among other civilians in the first place;
 - b. Active reimplementation of retired professionals on a reserve basis, retired professionals in natural disaster related services who would be suitable for emergency roles in a lower, although more widely available capacity;
6. *Supports* the formation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to advance innovation in smart emergency management systems, including evacuation planning, public alerts, and infrastructure maintenance;
7. *Encourages* Member States to adopt policy in line with the *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2022* to:
 - a. Rework financial analysis of disaster to more accurately reflect the potential damages of disasters, creating more financial incentive to respond to, prevent, and account for disaster;
 - b. Research predictive behavior models to more accurately predict human risk analysis in disaster scenarios for planning and investment purposes;
 - c. Embrace transdisciplinary approaches to DRR to more adequately account for all potential scenarios and the interactions between distinct departments and disciplines in disaster situations;
8. *Calls for* UN-Habitat's DRR and Response program, and UNDRR to support increased international assistance for the recovery from and response to disasters, including sending timely humanitarian personnel and recovery resources to affected areas from neighboring states with programs similar to Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience, which promotes DRR at three levels, which are:
 - a. City level response built around preparation, implementation, and management of DRR in urban areas to serve the area nearby;
 - b. National level response centering around guidelines, tools, and training of citizens to prepare for disaster;
 - c. Regional level response built around mutual benefit and information-sharing to help promote the common well-being;
9. *Urges* Member States, in recognition of the increasing threat posed by natural disasters due to global climate change, to adopt disaster response policies that prioritize the health and safety of vulnerable groups, including expectant mothers, mothers, elderly, and children;

10. *Recommends* ECOSOC establish a long-term strategic framework for the spatial development of individual nations' territories that:

- a. Provides a template geared towards first-responders' infrastructure needs including but not limited to:
 - i. Good roads and efficient routes;
 - ii. Establishing efficient routes connected to rural communities;
 - iii. Providing a comprehensive assessment of the already existing DRR and prevention strategies and improve upon them;
- b. Advocates for sustainable and efficient urban infrastructure planning;
- c. Monitors climate change effects in urban areas.



Code: CPD/1/4

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Acknowledging projections that show the amount of people living in urban areas is expected to increase to 70% by the year 2050 according to the United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Expressing concern over the lack of resources possessed by some Member States to respond to the great burden of informal settlements and underdeveloped infrastructure and their consequential effects on the environment and resources,

Recognizing that climate change plays a crucial role in urban development, and the disproportionate effect that climate change has on developing nations, especially the negative impact of informal settlements in peri-urban areas and their repercussions on the quality of life and the implementation for cities' economies,

Emphasizing the goals established in the International Conference on Population and Development Program of Action (ICPD PoA) and its commitment to sustainable development, along with equitable and inclusive urbanization,

Keeping in mind the economic development and growth which goes hand in hand with sustainable and inclusive city development and the advancement of modern entrepreneurship and innovation,

Invites Member States to further share their expertise during the process of planning and implementing projects funded through their contributions,

1. *Recommends* the implementation of comprehensive surveys and assessments aimed at evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the allocation and utilization of resources in contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the *New Urban Agenda* of 2016 particularly in the following areas by:
 - a. Promoting investment in sustainable and inclusive public transportation systems that reduce urban sprawl, enhance connectivity between urban and peri-urban areas, and mitigate traffic congestion and pollution;
 - b. Supporting the development and implementation of sustainable housing models aimed at reducing the cost of living and enhancing access to adequate shelter in urban and peri-urban contexts;
 - c. Advancing integrated planning for sustainable nutrition, water supply, and waste management systems, with a focus on resilience and efficiency;
 - d. Ensuring the provision of reliable, inclusive, and equitable essential services, like healthcare and education for all, particularly for populations residing in urban and peri-urban areas;

2. *Encourages* expanded research centered on region specific challenges and the different needs of varying parts of the globe such as:
 - a. The expertise provided by local as well as experienced partners, including:
 - i. The Global Commission on Urban Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Finance, an initiative from the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) that researches various ways to align global financial systems with urban development needs;
 - ii. The United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) which is currently working on gathering data alongside with many partners and encourage future development through youth empowerment;
 - iii. International funds, including the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and upcoming initiatives like the Green Cities Guarantee Fund which help strengthen investor confidence in climate-responsive urban projects to meet the goals embodied in the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the *Paris Agreement* of 2014;
 - iv. The BRICS New Development Bank and the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) which seek to allocate financial resources toward developing Member States through international cooperation; such as China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which aims to connect the world through the development of infrastructure;
 - b. The potential and proficiency of joint investment platforms (JIP) for increased self-help and mutual benefits solutions;
3. *Suggests* the widespread promotion and utilization of the knowledge-sharing platform established under the Global Future Cities Programme to foster sustainable and inclusive urban development across all Member States, to lay the groundwork for the following strategic objectives by:
 - a. Supporting Member States in the planning and implementation of well-engineered, integrated, and efficient transportation systems;
 - b. Facilitating the exchange of best practices and capacity-building opportunities in the development of sustainable, resilient, and inclusive housing solutions;
 - c. Promoting initiatives aimed at fostering self-sufficient and inclusive entrepreneurship, with particular attention to the engagement of youth, to position cities as drivers and incubators of sustainable economic growth and innovation;
4. *Invites* Member States to further share their expertise during the process of planning and implementing projects funded through their contributions;
5. *Encourages* policies that promote sustainable housing and public transportation with the specific intention of reducing urbanization's effects on climate change;
6. *Encourages* Member States to develop guidelines during the planning process for urban and peri-urban areas for upcoming projects, while sharing their expertise with subject matter experts by:

- a. Facilitating knowledge through digital platforms or expert networks;
- b. Collaborating with subject matter experts to identify gaps in peri-urban and urban development.



Code: CPD/1/5

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Alarmed by the rising cost of living, which has increased by about 20% globally since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020,

Bearing in mind the 2021 *World Social Report from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs*, outlining how digital connectivity could uplift the way of living of billions, therefore preventing excessive migration into cities,

Observing that rapid urbanization is a driving factor behind the continual increase in cost of living,

Underlining that increasing rates of international and internal migration continue to accelerate the process of urbanization, as migrants move disproportionately into urban and peri-urban areas,

Recognizing the economic opportunities that the achievement of demographic dividend represents for developing countries experiencing high population growth,

Acknowledging the importance of achieving the demographic dividend in developing countries to bridge the global wealth disparity,

Considering that the World Migration Report of 2024 identifies 281 million international migrants currently in the world and projects that this number will continue to grow, especially in zones of conflict and natural disasters, and that the majority of migrants resides in Urban and Peri-Urban areas,

Reaffirming the *World Programme of Action for Youth* which emphasizes the need to promote youth employment and for governments to designate resources for program supporting young women, migrant youth, and refugee youth that are impacted by rapid urban expansion,

Recognizing the *New York Declaration of Refugees and Migrants* which, through the *Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework*, aims to enhance refugee self reliance and ease the pressures on host countries and communities,

Emphasizing the effect that rising population has on existing physical and digital infrastructure, the need to invest in those infrastructures to keep up with population demands and the increased migration that a lack of these infrastructures cause,

Keenly aware that human rights abuses are not only a primary cause of mass displacement, but also a brutal reality for many asylum seekers and migrants even after leaving their home nations,

Considering the importance of eliminating poverty, reducing inequalities, building sustainable cities and communities, and promoting climate action,

1. *Requests* that ECOSOC conduct a study on the creation of economic opportunity in informal settlements, such as migrant camps, to ultimately achieve demographic dividend and help migrants to better integrate by:

- a. Providing educational opportunities for migrants to integrate their hosting country's workforce;
 - b. Providing accessible transport to migrants in order to extend economic opportunity available to a population with limited transportation capabilities;
 - c. Providing affordable and strategic housing to lower-income demographic in an effort to better integrate them to the local economy;
2. *Recommends* that UN DESA's International Migrant Stock database be expanded upon by:
 - a. Adding a distinct data set for migrants in urban and peri-urban areas;
 - b. Collecting additional data on these migrants regarding economic opportunity, employment rate, housing access, and integration;
 - c. Ensuring Member States' access to this data in order to guide policy decisions and urban planning;
 - d. Updating current frameworks to better enable circulation of migration and integration data between Member States;
3. *Further recommends* that ECOSOC divert resources to create the Global Urban Youth Employment Pact, a policy framework aimed at creating sustainable job opportunities for youth in rapidly urbanizing cities affected by migration which aims to:
 - a. Facilitate the creation of jobs that support sustainable urbanization and climate resilience such as green construction and public transportation;
 - b. Support entrepreneurial endeavours, encouraging youth to start their own businesses in the context of sustainable urbanization;
 - c. Ensure that youth from vulnerable groups including women, minorities and migrants are prioritized in job creation efforts;
 - d. Enhance the integration of migrants through job creation and economic expansion;
4. *Affirms* the importance of improving existing infrastructure, such as transportation, housing, and education in the cities to ensure equitable access to all people, keeping in mind the reality of internal and international migrants;
5. *Encourages* policy frameworks that integrate data-driven technologies in urban planning to:
 - a. Optimize existing and future infrastructure to better accommodate the rising population in urban and peri-urban areas to better serve the reality of migrants;
 - b. Utilize migration data to evaluate the effectiveness of current policies and infrastructure, identifying where resources are not being used efficiently allowing Member States to adjust and improve these systems, ensuring they better support successful migrant integration and sustainable urban development;
 - c. Improve resource management by taking into account data on migrants in urban and peri-urban areas to help allocate the resources to the most needed sectors;

6. *Emphasizes* that prioritizing inclusive urbanization through the development of affordable housing programs is an excellent way for Member States to ensure marginalized and low-income communities, including migrants, are integrated into the growth of urban and peri-urban areas;
7. *Decides to*, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, Member States, and local civil society groups, conduct cooperating on-the-ground studies to help Member States identify and address the lack of human rights in migrant communities in urban and peri-urban areas by:
 - a. Collecting first-hand accounts and soliciting individual experiences regarding the ease and accessibility of integration in urban and peri-urban areas for migrants;
 - b. Studying migrants perspectives on protection for their rights as migrants and human rights at large;
8. *Calls upon* the expansion of digital infrastructure in rural and slum areas and the realization of a study on the potential to alleviate the urbanization process to ensure equitable access to digital tools, which are crucial to restrain excessive migration trends and their pressure on cities' infrastructures and services by:
 - a. Warranting the inclusion of marginalized groups in the implementation of digital connectivity projects to assure that the solutions meet the needs of all community members, including displaced people;
 - b. Recommending the use of new technologies as an opportunity for rural development and a way to address inequalities and unmet digital needs, especially in the Global South.



Code: CPD/1/6

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the rapid pace of urbanization and the increasing strain it places on infrastructure, resources, and governance systems in both developing and developed countries pertaining to data collection,

Recognizing the difficulties that arise with urban planning without current, accurate data and population censuses,

Underlining the robust data and knowledge-sharing capabilities of programs like the World Bank's Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) as a model for inclusive data-gathering solutions for all Member States,

Encouraging the development of lesser populated cities through frameworks similar to the UN Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) Smart Cities Programme, which considers solutions to urban congestion by encouraging the growth of medium-sized cities,

Affirming that smart city solutions, including artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and data-driven urban management, can significantly enhance the efficiency, resilience, and inclusivity of cities,

Emphasizing the vital collaboration across levels of government in order to ensure development policies are successful,

Acknowledging the influx of displaced persons in oversaturated urban areas and the subsequent pressures placed on existing infrastructure, as highlighted by the 2022 Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement,

Addressing the inequitable access to demographic data among many Member States,

Noting with deep concern housing scarcity in developed and developing countries, as 40% of the global population lack access to safe housing per the UN-Habitat World Cities Report, and emphasizing the need for disaggregated data in order to meet the increasing demand in the housing market,

Highlighting the need to collect data from independent sources while equally observing independent monitoring mechanisms to enable Member States to have access to comprehensive and standardized information,

Recognizing with satisfaction the continued annual review on the progress of the comprehensive urban planning strategies of the UN-Habitat World Cities Report,

1. *Urges* Member States to develop and implement comprehensive urban planning strategies, based on disaggregated data, that prioritize investment in resilient infrastructure to mitigate the strain of rapid urbanization on existing systems, such as excessive informal settlements, sanitation issues in urban areas, overburdened infrastructure, and the lack of viable transportation by:

- a. Encouraging multi-level governance collaboration and private-public sector partnership to implement comprehensive urban planning strategies;
 - b. Expanding and upgrading resilient infrastructure in line with the New Urban Agenda adopted by several Member States in 2016;
 - c. Creating accessible urban spaces, promoting social cohesion, ensuring access to essential services, and reducing social inequalities;
2. *Encourages* the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to ask the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to explore optimization of distribution mechanisms using AI-powered resources to ensure broad-scale and thorough data collection by all Member States through the UNFPA's Population Data Thematic Fund (Pop Data Fund) to ensure informed policy decisions;
3. *Promotes* the integration of further mid-size cities and rural communities into the GPSC and other such programs to increase data visibility and ensure data inclusivity for all nations and underserved communities;
4. *Appeals* to ECOSOC to ask UN DESA to enhance comprehensive data collection as outlined in the Smart Cities Programme implemented by the UNCRD in 2021, which aims to alleviate pressure on overburdened areas by delocalizing metropolitan populations through:
 - a. Collaboration among governments at national and local levels to use the data collection framework to produce targeted policies for delocalization that:
 - i. Supports overburdened cities in the reduction of their population density and increase the socioeconomic mobility for urban communities;
 - ii. Consequently aids with the process of the delocalization of native inhabitants in metropolitan areas, but also facilitates the inclusion of migrants within rural regions;
 - b. Robust expansion of transportation infrastructures between rural and urban regions via cross-sector partnerships to bridge the socio-economic gap between regions;
 - c. Investment in pertinent infrastructure driven by government initiatives in smaller regions, such as public offices, public medical services, and educational services to give smaller communities access to efficient essential resources by:
 - i. Ensuring digital connectivity in rural areas by providing access to technological infrastructures such as digital finance or the internet, preventing internal migration due to lack of services;
 - ii. Expanding digital literacy by providing educational services to lesser populated regions within greater metropolitan areas;
 - d. The creation of economic incentives for private corporations to:
 - i. Motivate their establishment in underdeveloped peri-urban areas, thereby increasing private sector employment;

- ii. Attract urban populations from different socioeconomic levels with a flourishing community and professional opportunities;
- 5. *Directs attention to* the challenges related to the management of limited resources, including water and energy, recognizing the role digital technologies and data-driven solutions can play in addressing these challenges through:
 - a. Stressing the importance of utilizing technologies such as IoT and sensor-based solutions to optimise the use of resources in rural and urban settings, enhancing the efficiency of automated monitoring systems;
 - b. Utilizing AI to efficiently organize and analyze data collected from various sources, enabling more informed decision-making;
 - c. Promoting the expansion of UN-Habitat's Urban Agenda Platform through innovative technology on effective resource allocation addressing data solutions;
- 6. *Affirms* the need for independent data collection from other sectors, such as private and public corporations, to strengthen transparency, accountability, and data privacy by:
 - a. Encouraging the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to support Member States in working together with independent research institutes to:
 - i. Collect data from different governmental and non-governmental sources;
 - ii. Conduct an overview of best policy-making practices that enhance public transparency;
 - b. Suggesting that all Member States embrace research from other nations as a source of information to advance their development and learn from diverse countries to support an evidence-based approach in decision making;
 - c. Emphasizing the need to support other countries by setting up or improving bodies for data collection and analysis for equitable capacity-building;
- 7. *Further reminds* the primary responsibility of Member States to facilitate solutions addressing displacement by encouraging data sharing between different levels of government for the purpose of enabling multi-level policies on urban planning by:
 - a. Focusing on internal and external displacement, including displacement linked to conflict, environmental impacts, or disasters with urban centers as a destination to seek security;
 - b. Drawing attention to the lack of resources and capacities the local level is facing regarding responses to urban displacement, especially in developing countries;
- 8. *Promotes* data-sharing practices between developing and developed countries before 2035 by:
 - a. Encouraging the participation in international events related to data-sharing, such as the Data Sharing Festival, which contributed in raising awareness in the international community of the unequal access to data and promoting sharing practices;
 - b. Suggesting the universalization of data-sharing agreements between aforementioned territories, such as those put forth by the United Kingdom's International Data Transfer

Agreement and Guidance (IDTA), which played its part in leveling the data-access playing field and creating a precedent of data sharing while raising awareness in the international community;

9. *Encourages* Member States to make available holistic datasets on demographics and housing market trends in order to foster informed policymaking on national levels, creating friendly business environments for private investments in the housing sector, thus providing policymakers with tools to enhance construction rates in densely populated areas;
10. *Requests* ECOSOC to urge UN DESA to explore independent and third-party data collection and monitoring frameworks to ensure the security of Member States' data by:
 - a. Ensuring harmonized and standardized data collection methodologies that respect national sovereignty while promoting international comparability by:
 - i. Providing a methodological foundation for data-based policymaking and investment planning in both developed and developing Member States;
 - ii. Capturing disaggregated demographic, economic, environmental, and spatial data relevant to urban and peri-urban development;
 - b. Reaffirming the importance of upholding data privacy and protection amidst data-inclusive access-expansion mechanisms among Member States, emphasized by the promotion of the voluntary sharing of censuses, approaches, and best practices to support the development of informed and effective policy responses.



Code: CPD/1/7

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Guided by the longstanding and influential precedent of the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which guarantees the rights to just and favorable conditions of work, the right to adequate living conditions including housing and social services, as well as the right to medical care, and special care and assistance for motherhood and childhood,

Recalling the principles of the *New Urban Agenda* adopted by the UN, particularly emphasizing the importance of providing basic services for all, like access to housing, education and nutritious food,

Mindful of the unique and pressing challenges that rapid urban and peri-urban population growth poses toward the protection of numerous human rights,

Keenly aware of the critical role that reproductive health care and family planning services must play in ensuring sustainability in ongoing and alarming urban population growth, while adapting to meet the needs and ideals of Member States,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal 3, target 3.7, aiming to “By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes”,

Fully conscious of the projections made by UN DESA’s Population Division, that by 2050 global urban populations will make up 68% of the world population,

Concerned by the risk that growing urban and peri-urban populations, especially migrants seeking economic opportunity, may be pressured into entering unsafe or inequitable employment,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal 11, target 11.1, aiming to provide adequate, affordable housing to all, and to improve living conditions in slums and other informal settlements,

Echoing the Human Rights Council’s 2024 Resolution 55/11, calling Member States to make greater efforts toward and establish stronger protections for the realization of adequate housing for all,

Welcoming the important contributions made by civil society groups, including human rights watchdogs and NGOs like Amnesty International, toward monitoring the status of human rights protections around the world,

Upholding the right of individuals to have as many or as few children as they so choose, as well as to decide when and if they will increase the size of their family,

Contemplating the conclusion of the 2022 World Cities Report that “more than 90% of the poor live in low-income and middle income countries,” and the pressing reality that low-income and least-development countries are also projected to experience the greatest growth in urban and peri-urban population through 2050,

1. *Decides* to cooperate with UN Women, UN DESA, and UN-Habitat, on an ambitious initiative to collect and include data on the local availability of sexual and reproductive care, sensitive to the culture and ideals of each state, in all future demographic data on urban and peri-urban areas, in order to best inform and prepare for the scale of population growth in densely populated areas;
2. *Encourages* commitment in achieving the standards of social development, economic prosperity and poverty eradication set by the New Urban Agenda, in order to share with all Member States the same guidelines and accomplish fair and inclusive development;
3. *Calls on* Member States to reaffirm their commitment to those human rights which are most pressing to achieve SDGs 1, 3, 5, 8, and 11, and which are most pressing to achieve sustainable population growth in urban and peri-urban areas, including:
 - a. The right to adequate health care including family planning services and reproductive care, sensitive to the culture and ideals of each individual Member State;
 - b. The right to safe working conditions and equitable remuneration for labor;
 - c. The right to safe, affordable, adequate housing;
 - d. The right to access vital public services, including safe drinking water and accessible transportation systems, especially for residents of slums and other informal settlements;
4. *Urges* all Member States to consider establishing stronger protections and guarantees for the right to adequate housing, at the national level, including domestic legislation and programs;
5. *Suggests* that Member States review their plans for urban development and infrastructure investment, to ensure that improving living conditions and access to public services in slums and informal settlements are given due consideration, funding, and priority;
6. *Recommends*, with full respect for the sovereignty and authority of all nations, that Member States independently review their own labor laws and protections, and undertake domestic-led efforts to ensure that growing urban and peri-urban workforces enjoy safe, equitable labor;
7. *Further recommends* that Member States cooperate with civil society groups to identify successes, shortfalls, and opportunities, in human rights protections central to SDGs 1, 3, 5, 8, and 11 for rights of the utmost importance, in those urban and peri-urban areas which will experience the most growth through 2050;
8. *Invites* Member States, in the same process by which Voluntary National Reviews are used to monitor progress on Sustainable Development Goals, to conduct voluntary reviews on the status of sexual and reproductive health education in urban, peri-urban, and other population-dense areas, and collaborate with the CPD to publish reports highlighting their individual nation's achievements in this area;
9. *Asks* Member States, in writing and reviewing their own policies and priorities in regard to urban and peri-urban population growth, to formally recognize the inextricable connection between sustainable population growth and:
 - a. Healthcare for women and girls, especially healthcare for expectant mothers and young children, to ensure the health of infants, mothers, and soon-to-be mothers;

- b. Universal and comprehensive education, especially for women and girls;
 - c. Integration, uplifting, and economic engagement of slums;
 - d. Integration and human rights protections for migrants entering urban and peri-urban areas, whether as laborers, permanent residents, or under any other purpose;
10. *Further invites* ECOSOC to establish a reproductive and contraception inaccessibility policy aimed to increase sexual and reproductive education in peri-urban areas, putting specific emphasis on accessibility for youth and mothers;
11. *Suggests* for Member States, when developing and expanding transportation networks, to consider the United Nations Office for Project Services' Guidelines for Developing Inclusive Transport Infrastructure, especially to create transport networks that "can navigate complex urbanization challenges such as informal transport modes and informal settlements;"
12. *Reaffirms* the crucial role education plays for youth populations of urban and peri-urban areas, especially with regard to informing and protecting youth from the potential dangerous effects of child marriage, suggesting that such educational efforts could be facilitated by a coherent process of urbanization that encourages Least Developed Countries (LDCs) develop initiatives in order to regulate child marriage such as:
- a. Frameworks that could educate all populations, but especially youths and the enormous, still-growing youth populations of growing urban areas, about the impacts of child marriages;
 - b. Education infrastructure in urban and peri-urban areas to help ensure youth have access to a reliable and quality education;
13. *Ardently upholding* the sovereignty of all Member States, and endeavoring to achieve the above-mentioned as the product of cooperative and collaborative efforts with individual Member States.



Code: CPD/1/8

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Committee on Population and Development,

Acknowledging that according to the United Nations, 68% of the world's population is projected to live in urban areas by 2050,

Expressing its appreciation for the conduction of studies by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA),

Noting the significance of disaggregating census information to improve statistics to address future population growth of urban and peri-urban areas including information to address the potential implications of urban sprawling,

Fully aware of the Secretary-General's report on "Science, technology and innovation for sustainable cities and peri-urban communities" to promote more inclusive and accessible education by enabling a more personalized and collaborative learning environment in urban and peri-urban areas,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which integrated human rights with population and development,

Confident of the primary role of comprehensive sexual education to achieve sustainable development in urban and peri-urban areas, which includes modern contraception, and sexual and reproductive health and rights enlightenment,

Conscious that Commission on Population and Development (CPD), in its 56th session, could not adopt the draft resolution by consensus on education, population and development,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which encourages the development of inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities,

Highlighting the potential of urbanization to serve as a catalyst for positive transformation when it respects and facilitates the upholding of human rights through equitable access to resources and participatory planning processes,

Emphasizing the importance of the 33% of the world's youth who live in countries who will fall short of the youth not in employment, education or training goals in SDG target 8.6 (promote youth employment education and training),

Mindful of the importance of SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) as a critical challenge impacting access to essential human resources,

Underlining the relevance of SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), and the excessive waste accumulation of water amidst rapid population growth,

Underscoring the importance of SDG 2 (zero hunger), and the influx of food consumption amidst population growth,

Realizing that according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in 2022, cities contributed close to 70% of global carbon emissions,

Further acknowledging articles 25 and 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which puts emphasis on the right to adequate standard of living, including education, housing, medical care, technology and a plethora of more,

Reiterating the 2030 SDGs in addressing urban and peri-urban areas through SDG 3 (good health and well-being), and SDG 4 (quality education),

Bearing in mind the importance of SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and the *New Urban Agenda* (NUA) adopted in 2016, more than half of the world's population, around 4.4 billion people, is living in cities,

Fully aware that, according to the UN Sustainable Transport Conference, in the developing world, an estimated 1 billion people still lack access to all-weather roads and remain unconnected to transport infrastructure and system and are less likely, according to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), to meet clean air standards,

Recalling the threat of sea encroachment on our urban centers and developed zones, the additional burden and increased risk of an environmental situation serve as national issue for all coastal populations,

Concerned by the challenges arising from urban population growth in cities, including overpopulation, insufficient infrastructure, housing shortages, environmental degradation, and pressure on public services,

Expressing concern that urban areas population growth often exacerbates inequality and disproportionately affects vulnerable communities, such as low-income people, immigrants, and native population,

Further recalling the infrastructural challenges posed by unplanned urban expansions, including overcrowded schools, under-resourced healthcare systems, and inadequate public transportation systems,

Cognizant of the international composition of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the importance of their development initiatives within the international community,

Affirming the voluntary financial contributions of various Member States, and their importance regarding the funding of the above mentioned development initiatives,

1. *Calls upon* governments and local authorities to reaffirm their commitment to human rights principles into national urban planning strategies in line with the ICPD PoA;
2. *Supports* the integration of demographic trends, in line with the ICPD PoA (1994) into national urban development strategies by suggesting improved sustainable transportation systems while expanding access to essential services—particularly healthcare and education—to ensure the well-being of rapidly growing urban populations and promote social inclusion;

3. *Recommends* that ECOSOC considers the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), World Health Organization (WHO) and any other related United Nations Organizations collaborate with Member States to introduce and improve their comprehensive sexuality education, considering each cultural and religious context, by:
 - a. Assisting teacher training and dispatching knowledgeable experts upon request;
 - b. Updating the *International technical guidance on sexuality education: an evidence-informed approach*, especially in terms of the integration of religious and cultural aspects into comprehensive sexuality education;
 - c. Promoting open, free, unbiased and active discussion on comprehensive sexuality education including youth, conscious of Member State's sovereignty;
4. *Advises* the importance of financing embedded in the *Paris Declaration on Education Financing*, and policies towards decentralization, intended as the displacement of activities and infrastructures in more peripheral areas, especially for higher education and healthcare providers, aiming for an easier and more efficient access to education, and healthcare under the supervision of ECOSOC by:
 - a. Requesting that UN DESA conduct researches on roadway efficiency in rural areas;
 - b. Suggesting that ECOSOC propose the improvement of educational and medical infrastructures and equipment having like objective to make it more efficient and long lasting;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt human rights-based urban planning policies that:
 - a. Integrates access to essential services such as clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education into urban development projects, prioritizing marginalized communities;
 - b. Promotes participatory planning processes that actively involve local communities; particularly vulnerable groups, in decision-making to align development with their needs;
 - c. Incorporates sustainable and resilient strategies that balance environmental preservation with population growth in urban and peri-urban area;
6. *Stresses* the international communities' ability to provide census information to Member States for national and international development to suggesting the implementation of informed urban development programs, using an initiative such as the *Sustainable Cities for Growth Policy Framework* (DFID) with SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) in mind to follow these initiatives on a national level:
 - a. Providing insightful data on specifically the population trends of urban and peri-urban areas such as income, education level, gender, nationality, and status;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to use their national policy to implement the information gathering strategies using technology, mail in censuses, national governmental workers, and other affiliated methods;

- c. Using data collection methods on each Member State's national level to provide secure and private methods of reporting, allowing for accessibility to urban planning initiatives at each Member State's discretion;
- 7. *Suggests* the review of Implementing Data Disaggregation Laws and Regulations from the "Disaggregation National Data Equity Summit" to develop protocols for disaggregating increased population data and better coordinate the collection of such data that through:
 - a. Potentially using United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a resource due to their expertise in urban planning;
 - b. Potential funding by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to fund the Summit annually as they have supported past urban planning initiatives;
 - c. Bringing together Member States, policy makers, and experts globally to:
 - i. Share successful initiatives, strategies, and best practices to help Member States enhance data collection analysis, and reporting;
 - ii. Formulate and provide policy recommendations to each other to make more informed policymaking;
 - iii. Recommend research and studies towards promoting a better understanding and use of technology, especially in the regard of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with the collaboration of the UN Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies;
- 8. *Strongly advises* that universities, statistical institutes, and UN DESA conduct additional studies on migration patterns, demographic shifts, transportation, and the socio-economic impact of urbanization;
- 9. *Recommends* Member States to consider the development in clean drinking water and combating food scarcity, and recommends that states utilize funding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and in lockstep with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for:
 - a. Infrastructure projects that promote self-sustainability in urban and peri-urban areas, by using already present developments for clean drinking water and agricultural production as a model for sustainable development;
 - b. An expansion of research initiatives on infrastructure development projects, to promote the sustainable development of Member States;
 - c. Promoting this development pursuant to the approval process of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- 10. *Suggests* the adoption of a more efficient rainwater collection system that is establishing accessibility for public-private usage, using local workforces to become cost efficient such as the Mexican Non-Governmental Organization, Isla Urbana;
- 11. *Encourages* UNFPA to support the improvement of living conditions through the development of a modern agro-industrial sector, aimed at creating new job opportunities, enhancing effective food production and promoting sustainable and planned urban growth by:

- a. Supporting the promotion of local and regional trade and transport networks that facilitate the distribution of agricultural products and foster economic integration;
 - b. Considering the conduction of research on irrigation canals and small dams to better manage water resources and ensure long-term access to water by ECOSOC;
- 12. *Promotes* the collaboration of CPD with ECOSOC, to enhance and invite more cities and stakeholders to Global Future Cities Knowledge Platform with the collaboration of UN-Habitat, to provide policy recommendations on sustainable urban development, urban population growth, and strategies to address rapid migration into urban and peri-urban areas by:
 - a. Including and sharing best practices on managing urban growth, improving infrastructure, and ensuring equitable resource distribution;
 - b. Offering actionable strategies, this approach will enhance Member States' capacity to address urbanization challenges and foster long-term sustainability;
 - c. Seeking support and funding by the UN Development Programme and implementation by UN-Habitat, leveraging their expertise in sustainable urbanization and social equity;
- 13. *Encourages* ECOSOC and UN-Habitat Youth Programme to increase sustainable opportunities for youth to specifically target educational development, technological advancements and transportation infrastructure;
- 14. *Endorses* leveraging the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in collaboration with UN-Habitat and the IBRD, to access and further promote existing frameworks that assist developing countries in designing and implementing climate-resilient infrastructure projects in rapidly growing urban areas, with special emphasis on low-cost, high-impact solutions such as green public spaces, modular housing, and solar-powered public services, as exemplified in UN-Habitat's Climate Proofing Toolkit for Basic Urban Infrastructure;
- 15. *Further suggests* that UN DESA, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), to guide local governments in participation of urban planning processes that include representatives from migrant and Indigenous communities, ensuring culturally sensitive development and equitable access to public services and housing;
- 16. *Recommends* Member States to consider the creation of more livable cities, demanding strategic policy coordination and smart investment decisions in order to guarantee opportunities for all by:
 - a. Investing in urban infrastructure and services, cities can become powerful engines of development, lifting millions out of poverty and securing long-term economic success for generations to come;
 - b. Respecting sustainability parameters to conform urbanization to environmental challenges so that different geographical location is not a source of inequality;
- 17. *Suggests* an enhanced collaboration between UN-Habitat, UNFPA, and national statistical offices to map population movements and infrastructure gaps, particularly in fast-growing urban fringes, in order to inform strategic investment in transport and urban services to support global information and resource sharing to help promote environmentally sustainable urban development, especially in least developed countries (LDC);

18. *Invites* UN DESA to conduct research into cost effective and environmentally friendly urban development policies.



Code: CPD/1/9

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda with a specific focus on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5 (gender equality) and 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

Acknowledging the UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) with specific focus on women in the workplace to advocate for women in the technology sector,

Emphasizing the need to further expand international urban development operations such as the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the European Urban Initiative (EUI) to provide more education to Member States on urban planning,

Aware of problems related to data collection that hinders proper assistance to populations in urban areas that need significant improvement in conditions related to poor urban planning, but receiving the needed aid is a barrier due to improper data collected from these populations,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) as well as the “Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration: Report of the Secretary General” (E/CN.6/2020/3) and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing the damaging effects of unchecked urban sprawl and its impacts on agricultural production in relation its effects women and data collection,

Observing the need to create networks bounded by geographical characteristics which could bring solutions to life,

Deeply conscious that a sustainable development cannot happen if girls and women continue to be denied opportunities,

Reaffirming United Nations System Mental Health and Well-Being Strategy for 2024 and beyond with an emphasis on the effects lack of access to mental health and well-being resources hinders women’s opportunities,

Recognizing that rapid population growth and urban sprawl have led to the expansion of peri-urban areas that are often lacking essential infrastructure and services and that women in these zones are highly affected due to limited access to safe transportation,

Recognizing the Report of the Russian Federation on progress achieved and obstacles encountered on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Considering Mexico’s Early Childcare Facilities for the Support of Working Mothers which provided working mothers with new labor opportunities while promoting socioeconomic mobility,

Recalling the Nairobi Statement and fulfilling the promises made by the Nairobi Summit to ensure women and girls receive the rights they deserve,

Mindful of national initiatives like The Philippines' Magna Carta for Women (MCW) that seeks to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and recognizes, upholds and protects their rights,

1. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to prioritize the continual funding of CPD;
2. *Calls upon* ECOSOC to prioritize women in the technological sector through:
 - a. The implementation of K-12 educational programs focusing on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT);
 - b. The allotment of a percentage of positions that are reserved for women;
 - c. Paid maternity leave and comprehensive healthcare for working women;
3. *Requests* ECOSOC promote existing international urban development funds like the World Bank's Urban Support Program and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on Smart Cities and Inclusive Growth Program on technology and education:
 - a. Through DANIDA and EUI to help Member States with planning out urban centers;
 - b. Share pre-existing successes in urban development in other Member States in these educational practices;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to improve data collection within national boundaries amongst urban populations in order to:
 - a. Identify the unique needs that women face in specific demographics;
 - b. Conduct studies that include working with organizations like the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to find data gaps in collections from urban populations particularly women and close the gaps so that any information on urban populations are not missed, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Socio-economic characteristics;
 - ii. Urban mobility;
 - iii. Safety in public spaces;
 - iv. Gender-based violence (GBV);
5. *Recommends* that UNFPA focuses on projects and programs that close the gender gaps in the technological sector through:
 - a. A thorough assessment of the reasons behind the lack of women in positions of power;
 - b. Projects that prioritize women in rural areas who do not have access to technological resources;

6. *Requests* that UNFPA conduct a global study on how lack of technological resources is affecting food security and water availability in an effort to:
 - a. Understand how lesser developed Member States in Africa and Southeast Asia are affected by unmitigated urban sprawl;
 - b. Inform future domestic and international policy interventions, such as farming incentives and water recycling initiatives;
 - c. Emphasize how this is affecting women in terms of:
 - i. How lack of proper urban planning is affecting the livelihood of women in the sense that it is leading to further issues related to gender equality like GBV, increased vulnerability, and unequal access to resources;
 - ii. Reduced access to resources like healthcare and family planning due to a lack of efficient public infrastructure;
7. *Directs attention* to the promotion of data-based policies in order to establish infrastructure that are able to accommodate the various difficulties that each Member States goes through:
 - a. Identifying the importance of different regional policies for a common international goal;
 - b. Supporting the use of data-collecting programmes provided by UNFPA in order to shape efficient policies that would help young girls and women to overcome issues caused by the gender gap;
8. *Recommends* UNFPA for new programmes regarding policies that are going to empower youth through:
 - a. Continuing to use the National Youth Centres Development Program for funding for developing youth services, including those most vulnerable;
 - b. Through the support of other Member States by using International development programmes like DANIDA and EUI to help carry out these implementations;
9. *Suggests* ECOSOC prioritize mental health and well-being targeted towards women through:
 - a. The allotment of a percentage of funding specifically for mental health and well-being with a focus on:
 - i. The workplace;
 - ii. Expectant mothers and mothers post-birth;
 - b. The establishment a framework for Member States to follow outlining the effects and strategies on mental health and well-being caused by GBV has on women;
 - c. The establishment of a centralized data collection hub that would provide healthcare professionals with a collaborative framework;
10. *Suggests* that Member States, in collaboration with development agencies and regional planning bodies, implement targeted gender-responsive policies in peri-urban areas that address gaps in

mobility, and employment for women, thus guaranteeing that population development strategies are inclusive and equitable;

11. *Recommends* Member States continue to collect data on progress in regards to achievements and remaining obstacles on the implementation of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* from the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;
12. *Promotes* the sharing and integration of gender-equitable and child-equitable frameworks with Member States like that of Mexico's Early Childcare Facilities for the Support of Working Mothers, which built nearly 10,000 childcare facilities between 2006-2020 and provided working mothers with increased labor opportunities and socioeconomic mobility;
13. *Calls upon* Member States to support the Nairobi Statement to ensure all women and girls have their rights guaranteed, strengthening their participation in urban and peri-urban areas, while respecting the sovereignty of all Member States;
14. *Suggests* domestic policies similar to the MCW to promote both social equality and equal governmental representation for women by:
 - a. Setting specific goals for equality in government like 50-50 split between men and women in higher level governmental roles;
 - b. Ensuring maternal rights including but not limited to:
 - i. Paid maternity leave;
 - ii. Taking steps to destigmatize pregnant women and prevent discrimination in the workforce.